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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL  
REPORT

*of the*

*Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1956*



# BANSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1956

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### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1956/57)

Councillor E. W. E. CHAPMAN (Chairman)

*(Vice-Chairman of the Council)*

Councillor H. CLARK, J.P.

Councillor L. HARDING

Councillor D. H. CRONK

Councillor Mrs. P. E. PELHAM HANKINS

Councillor J. DALL

Councillor W. A. E. RAWLINGS

Councillor M. D. B. FARMILOE

Councillor K. L. WHITTAKER

*(Chairman of the Council)*

Councillor E. C. GAYLER

Councillor N. G. WILSON

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# **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY**

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## **Medical Officer of Health :**

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H.

## **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :**

A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

## **Public Health Inspectors :**

J. M. JEFFERY, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

W. R. DUNSTAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

F. W. T. FOWLER, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

(All the Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors)

## **Public Analyst (*Part Time*) :**

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

T. E. RYMER, F.R.I.C. (Deputy)

## **Rat Officer :**

J. MCKEE

## **Sanitary Assistant :**

A. J. SMITH

## **Part-Time Officer :**

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

## **Clerical Staff :**

Chief Clerk : T. J. SCANNELL, Affil.R.S.H.

Clerk : D. R. WILSON (commenced 11.6.56)

## **STAFF CHANGES :**

### **Clerical Staff :**

Miss C. H. Miller (resigned 24.11.56)

J. C. Clayden (resigned 3.6.56)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,  
BANSTEAD.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the  
Urban District of Banstead

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1956.

The general health of the community was good. The birth rate rose from 13.7 to 14.4 per 1,000 of population. The death rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of population when adjusted to exclude institutional deaths was 9.6 per 1,000 of population. One maternal death occurred in an institution. The infantile mortality rate remained low.

The incidence of infectious diseases was lower. There were fewer cases of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Dysentery. Whooping Cough was more prevalent. Fifteen cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. Two cases of Meningococcal Infection occurred. There was no case of Diphtheria.

A Mass X-Ray Unit visited Lower Kingswood, Tadworth and Walton-on-the-Hill in July. The visits of the Unit are valuable in creating interest in the early diagnosis and early treatment of diseases of the chest.

The Council's housing programme made a further advance. During the year 54 houses were built and 110 houses were in course of construction. Since the end of the war 1,068 permanent houses and 299 temporary bungalows have been built.

The work of sanitary supervision of the district and of the protection of food has been carried out under the direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale) with commendable efficiency.

The water supply of the district maintained a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity. Efficient control by sampling and chlorination was continued.

I thank the members of the Council for their advice and help during the year and I am grateful to the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area .. .. .	12,821 acres		
Registrar-General's Estimate of	1954	1955	1956
Resident Population at 30th June	35,010	37,080	38,220
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book at 31st December	10,640	11,161	11,313
Rateable Value at 31st December..	£434,158	£455,304	£736,619
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate ..	£1,760	£1,860	£3,000

Social conditions, including the chief industries in the area :—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The Banstead Parish contains several defined communities, namely Banstead, Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenhams and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

For the purposes of electoral representation, the district is divided into nine wards, namely, North-East, Nork, South-East, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Chipstead, Kingswood, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne.



# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1956 WITH FIGURES FOR 1955 FOR COMPARISON

1955

1956

	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	492	249	243		537	250	287	
Illegitimate ..	16	11	5		13	8	5	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation ..	13.7			15.0	14.4			15.7
STILL BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	13	11	2		9	6	3	
Illegitimate ..	1	1	—		—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	14.1			23.1	16.1			23.0
DEATHS ..	513	206	307		557	212	345	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation ..	14.4			11.7	14.5			11.7
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :	No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes ..	0	0.00			1	1.79		
Total ..	0	0.00		0.64	1	1.79		0.56

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—	1955	1956
All Infants per 1,000 live births ..	11.81	12.73
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..	12.2	11.17
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..	0.00	76.92
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	71	89
Deaths from Cancer of the Lung ..	9	17
Deaths from Coronary Disease ..	59	64
Deaths from Accidents ..	6	8

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were seven deaths of infants under one year of age. Of these, one was due to prematurity, four to congenital abnormality, one to cerebral haemorrhage and one to pneumonia. This compares with six deaths in 1955, four deaths in 1954 and four deaths in 1953. The infantile mortality rate was 12.73 per 1,000 live births, compared with 11.8 per 1,000 live births in 1955. The rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 23.8 per 1,000 live births.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death. A woman aged 21 years died in an institution from thrombosis of the left renal vein.

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1956

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	..	..	6	1	7
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	1	0	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	2	1	3
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	1	1	2
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	0	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	1	0	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	..	..	8	8	16
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	..	..	10	7	17
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	..	..	0	7	7
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	..	..	0	5	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	26	23	49
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	..	..	0	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	..	..	19	41	60
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	36	28	64
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	5	12	17
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	36	87	123
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	10	22	32
22.	Influenza	..	..	2	0	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	4	25	29
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	13	12	25
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	1	3	4
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	1	2	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	2	3	5
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	0	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	3	0	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	0	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	2	4	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	17	43	60
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	3	3	6
34.	All other accidents	..	..	1	1	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	1	0	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	0	0	0
				212	345	557

\* Includes 234 deaths in institutions.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The Public Health Committee, acting in most cases under powers delegated by the Council, administers all matters referred to in this Report, except Housing, which is the function of the Housing Committee.

### PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

### HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are no general hospital facilities within the district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill County Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, were used for bacteriological and pathological examinations of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed, and for biological examination of milk samples the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, London, S.E.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service of the Surrey County Council continued to operate from White Lodge, Brighton Road, Banstead (Telephone: Burgh Heath 2222).

### MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Depot Road, Epsom, continued.

## **New Legislation**

### **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**

This Act, which makes provision for abating the pollution of the air, forms part of the public health code.

The provisions of the Act relating to the installation of new furnaces, the height of chimneys of buildings other than residences, shops and offices, smoke control areas, pollution from colliery spoilbanks, research and publicity and the making of building bye-laws, came into force on 31st December, 1956.

The remaining provisions of the Act as to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, requirements as to emission of dust and grit from furnaces and the abatement of smoke nuisances, will probably not come into operation until 1958.

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.**

#### **REMOVAL OF PERSONS REQUIRING CARE AND ATTENTION—SECTION 47.**

An Emergency Order was obtained and applied on 19th December, 1956, for the removal of a man aged 71 years, infirm, living in insanitary conditions and in need of care and attention, to residential accommodation provided by the Surrey County Council at Kingsmead, Richmond, Surrey, for a period of three weeks. By reason of illness he was admitted to Epsom District Hospital on 22nd December, 1956, and subsequently transferred to residential accommodation at St. Andrew's, Farnham, by an Order of the Court under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1947, for a period of three months.

In addition, ten other cases, 3 male and 7 female aged persons, were investigated. Formal action was not necessary, but in collaboration with the County Divisional Welfare Officers, the cases were kept under observation. Two of the persons died during the year, two were admitted to old people's residential homes of the County Council and one person to hospital.

#### **BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD—SECTION 50.**

One case required attention during the year, an elderly lady who died suddenly. Arrangements were made for cremation and the ashes were interred in the grave of a relative.

## **SANTARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

### **WATER SUPPLY**

Water for domestic purposes is supplied to the district from the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company and of the East Surrey Water Company, the former supplying the Parishes of Banstead, Kingswood and Woodmansterne, and the latter the Parishes of Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill.

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply and the water is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examination



by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals and also operate their own laboratories. Samples of the raw and treated waters are examined daily by their Chemists.

Routine sampling is carried out monthly by the District Councils in the area of supply of the two Water Companies.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 1956 from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows:—

(a) **Chemical**

(Results in parts per million.)			Pumping Stations at		
			S.D.W.Co.	E.S.W.Co.	
			Woodmansterne	Purley	Leatherhead
Reaction pH	..	..	7.7	8.9	8.7
Total Solids dried at 180° C.			175	140	160
Free Ammonia	..	..	0.14	0.03	0.04
Nitrogen in Nitrates	..	..	4.00	4.20	6.10
Nitrogen in Nitrites	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	..	..	0.05	0.00	0.00
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	14.00	16.00	20.00
Total hardness (grains per gallon)	..	..	8.4	6.5	6.7

(b) **Bacteriological**

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C.	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C.	0	0	0
Presence of B. coli in 100 c.c.	0	0	0

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year under review. The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Two houses at Walton-on-the-Hill were provided with a piped water supply by the owner. This involved the laying of a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch polythene service pipe a distance of 500 yards from the nearest main supply of the Epsom & Ewell Corporation at Langley Vale, Epsom Downs.

There is now only one house in the Urban District without a piped water supply. This is an isolated house in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill which is supplied with water for domestic purposes by cartage from the nearest available piped supply. The occupier is advised to boil all water for use for drinking purposes.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The majority of the houses in Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill, Woodmansterne and Lower Kingswood and also a number of houses in Chipstead and a few in the remainder of Kingswood are served by public sewers.

The Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill sewers discharge to the sewage disposal works at Worcester Park (in the Borough of Sutton and Cheam) by means of two pumping stations (Tadworth and Walton-on-the-Hill), and by gravitation. The remainder of the sewers discharge by gravitation via the sewers of Coulsdon and

Purley U.D.C. to the Beddington sewage disposal works of the County Borough of Croydon.

During the year, the drainage of 65 existing premises was connected to the sewers in the district and the cesspools thereof numbering 55 were abolished.

Facilities are available to owners whereby connection to sewer of the drainage of premises is executed by the Council on their behalf and repayment of the cost is by instalments over a period of 6 years. The drainage of 22 premises was connected under these arrangements during 1956.

Where sewers are not available drainage is mainly by means of cesspools. A small number of premises are served by private septic tank installations. The approximate number of cesspools in the district is 1,020, as follows:—

Banstead	126	Walton-on-the-Hill	58
Chipstead	319	Woodmansterne	28
Kingswood	489		

A private sewage disposal works taking the drainage of 45 houses and a similar installation dealing with the drainage from a school and 3 houses are maintained by the Council at the expense of the estate owner in the first case and of the County Education Authority in the latter case.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are no rivers or streams within the Urban District.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

#### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Where a public sewer is not available, cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge.

The sewage removed from cesspools is emptied into the public sewer at two specially constructed discharging points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Burgh Heath and the other at How Lane, Chipstead. Five cesspool emptiers are in operation. At the end of the year the provision of a discharging point at Lower Kingswood was under consideration by the Council.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail and tub closets. Of the latter, 30 in the Parish of Kingswood 2 in the Parish of Banstead and 15 in the Parish of Chipstead are emptied free of charge by the Council, where a public sewer is not available, on a weekly basis and, in some instances, twice weekly.

During 1956, 13 tub closets were converted to water closets

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse is collected weekly. Special arrangements are made for Banstead Hospital and provide for a daily collection of refuse (excluding Sundays).

Disposal is at Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood, by means of controlled tipping, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, and during the year the tip was operated very successfully.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows :—

Part of the various duties are as follows :						
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	15
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	..	11
Controlled Tip (Refuse Disposal)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	3,674
Employment Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	1
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	106
Outworkers :	..	..	..	..	..	4
Food Supply—						
Food Unsound	..	..	..	..	..	213
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	260
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	..	..	..	..	..	307
Premises and Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	671
Sale of Horseflesh	..	..	..	..	..	7
Samples: Bread 1, Dressed Crab 1, Processed Peas 1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	105
Heating Appliances (Fireguards Act)	..	..	..	..	..	14
Housing:—						
Inspections of Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	132
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	208
Closed Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	4
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	7
Moveable Dwellings and Prohibited Areas	..	..	..	..	..	872
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	56
Rent Restriction	..	..	..	..	..	3
Investigation of Applications	..	..	..	..	..	37
Housing General	..	..	..	..	..	357
Infectious Disease:—						
General	..	..	..	..	..	573
Diphtheria Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	152
Rooms Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	81
Schools Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	3
Legal Actions	..	..	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	285
Mass Radiography	..	..	..	..	..	76
Massage Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	—
Milk Supply:—						
General Visits, Vehicles, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	509
Sampling:—						
Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	144
Biological	..	..	..	..	..	72
National Assistance Act—Section 47	..	..	..	..	..	52
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Notices:—						
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	96
Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	78
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	—
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,234
Samples—Sewage	..	..	..	..	..	1



Pet Animals Act .. .. .	14
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Samples .. .. .	1
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Vermis :—	
Flies, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Lice, Cockroaches, etc. .. .. .	228
Rooms Disinfested .. .. .	12
Head-Lice—Visits .. .. .	8
Scabies—Visits .. .. .	17
Rats and Mice—Visits .. .. .	3,076
Wasps—Visits .. .. .	419
Water Supply :—	
Visits .. .. .	87
Sampling :—	
Piped Supply—Bacteriological .. .. .	17
—Chemical .. .. .	1
Other Supplies—Bacteriological .. .. .	1
—Chemical .. .. .	—
Young Persons Employment .. .. .	—

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

The District Council is the Shops Act Authority for the Urban District.

There are 392 shops in the District. No Orders have been made in respect of Early Closing or Closing Hours.

## SWIMMING POOLS

There are two privately owned swimming pools, both at Burg Heath, which are available for use by the public during the summer months. There is mechanical filtration and chlorination of the water at these swimming pools. Samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination with satisfactory results.

Twenty-two visits of inspection were made to the swimming pools.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The following infestations were dealt with during the year :

### 2 Council Houses

The infestations involved 7 rooms. Disinfestation was by liquid insecticide spray.

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS

During the year twelve cases of scabies and one case of head lice received treatment at the Council's Clinic.

The number of treatments totalled thirty-four. Bathing and the application of Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion form the treatment for scabies. Lethane Oil and a hair cream containing D.D.T. are used for head lice.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Five areas within the Urban District covering parts of Nork, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Banstead and Woodmansterne, are prohibited areas in respect of moveable dwellings under the provisions of Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

The position at December 31st in regard to the enforcement action taken by the Council under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, during 1952 in respect of 136 caravans on 9 sites in the Urban District was as follows :—

	As at 31.12.55	As at 31.12.56
No. of caravans moved to the authorised site at Lower Kingswood .. ..	59	59
No. of caravans moved to (a) sites outside the Urban District or (b) moved by reason of occupiers obtaining housing accommodation .. ..	68	69
Caravans demolished by owner of land owing to derelict condition .. ..	1	2
Enforcement Notice withdrawn on objection by Owner that caravan was used only for recreational purposes ..	1	1
No. remaining on these unauthorised sites	7	5
	<hr/> 136 <hr/>	<hr/> 136 <hr/>

The 5 caravans which remain are situate on three of the sites and only three of the caravans are occupied. One of the unoccupied caravans is in a derelict condition.

Another site of 7 caravans was the subject of the service of an Enforcement Notice in 1954 and at 31.12.56 only one caravan remained on the site.

I have noted in previous annual reports action taken by the Council in respect of a caravan in Banstead occupied by the owner of the land on which the caravan is sited and as to the failure of action under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, to effect the removal of the caravan from the land in spite of penalties obtained after Court proceedings on four occasions. The caravan continued to be occupied throughout 1956.

An Enforcement Notice was served during the year in respect of a caravan occupied by an owner of land at Lower Kingswood on which he was in process of erecting a house for his own occupation. At the end of the year the caravan was still occupied and the house was nearing completion.

A planning application for retention of an occupied caravan on land part of dwelling premises at Lower Kingswood was refused by the Council and later it was decided to take enforcement action. The caravan was removed from the land and the use thereof ceased before enforcement action was taken.

An application for permission to place a caravan within the curtilage of dwelling premises at Lower Kingswood for occupation for a period of one year was refused.

Following the refusal of a planning application to site a caravan on a farm at Lower Kingswood for occupation by an agricultural worker, the caravan was placed on the land, and the County Planning Authority took enforcement action which resulted in the removal of the caravan.

A planning application for permission to have two occupied caravans on a farm at Lower Kingswood was refused. One occupied caravan remained on the site at the end of the year.

An application for extension of the use of a caravan for office purposes on land at Kingswood was granted for a further period of six months.

An application for retention of an occupied caravan on land at the rear of residential premises at Banstead was refused. The applicant appealed to the Minister of Housing & Local Government and the appeal was dismissed. The caravan was removed from the site before the appeal was determined and the use of the land has ceased.

An application for the retention of an occupied caravan for a period of twelve months on land of business premises at Banstead was approved for a period of six months. The caravan moved from the site before the expiration of this period.

Applications for twelve months extension of permission to occupy two caravans situated on land at residential premises at Walton-on-the-Hill, was granted at the end of the year for a further period of six months.

### **Authorised Site**

As regards the authorised caravan site at Lower Kingswood for 150 caravans and my reference in previous annual reports to the difficulties experienced by reason of the number of caravans exceeding 150 and the non-completion of the site in accordance with the approved planning application, the appeal of the site proprietor against his conviction by the Dorking Magistrates in December, 1955, was heard by the Appeals Committee of Quarter Sessions held at Kingston-upon-Thames, over a period of 3 days in January and March, 1956. The original proceedings before the Magistrates resulting in conviction of the defendant related to two summonses in respect of (1) the number of caravans on the authorised site exceeding 150 and (2) other caravans on the land outside the authorised site. The site owner pleaded that he had established a right of use of the land for caravans prior to the operation of the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947. The Appeals Committee

accepted the evidence of the Council, dismissed the Appeal and awarded fifty guineas costs to the Council.

Thereafter, the site proprietor decided not to admit any further caravans and there was in consequence a gradual reduction in numbers, occurring as and when occupiers of caravans moved from the site.

Court proceedings against the site owner were instituted by the Council for daily penalty. The case was heard at the Dorking Magistrates' Court on 20th June, 1956, when the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £80. No costs were awarded.

The position as to the numbers of caravans at this site on 31.12.56 was a total of 189 (of which 7 were unoccupied) made up of 162 on the site authorised for 150 and 27 on land outside the authorised site. For comparison, the total number of caravans at 31.12.55 was 226 (180 plus 46), a reduction of 37 caravans during the year.

### **Gypsies.**

Trespass on to land at Woodmansterne owned by the County Council caused considerable annoyance to local residents over a period of eight weeks. At first, three caravans formed the encampment and on account of the imminence of a childbirth the removal of the caravans was not enforced. This resulted in another three caravans pulling on to the site. Considerable damage was done to woodland, trouble was caused by the straying of horses and unsightly conditions by reason of dumping of rubbish. It was finally necessary, on the part of the land owner, to enforce removal.

At the beginning of December an encampment of seven gypsy caravans commenced on farm land at Lower Kingswood and continued for 16 weeks, during which time the gypsies were employed on agricultural work.

### **General.**

At the end of the year there were 211 occupied caravans in the district on 22 sites (excluding gypsies) and, other than the authorised site, five of the sites contained between 2 and 4 caravans and the remaining sites one caravan each. The total number of occupied caravans at 31.12.55 was 253.

### **OFFENSIVE TRADES**

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

### **COMPLAINTS**

The complaints received totalled 623. They related to a wide variety of subjects.

### **MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS**

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of Massage Establishments, are in operation in the Urban District.

Seven such establishments are situate within the Urban District.



## FACTORIES

The majority of the factories in the district are small in size. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large factory situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel boxes, toys, lampshades and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

The number of factories and action during the year is as follows :—

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power .. .. .	20	5	—	—
Factories with mechanical power .. .. .	128	34	7	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc.) .. .. .	250	67	6	—
Totals ..	<u>398</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>—</u>
Outworkers premises in the District : making of :—				
(a) Wearing Apparel	30	3	—	—
(b) Artificial Flowers	1	—	—	—
(c) Boxes .. ..	2	1	—	—
(d) Toys .. ..	1	—	—	—
(e) Lampshades ..	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	<u>35</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Acts apply.

## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Licences granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year were as follows :—

	No.	Fees
Stored for sale .. .. .	23	£24 5 0
Stored for private use .. .. .	21	10 8 4
	<u>44</u>	<u>£34 13 4</u>

One sample was obtained and submitted for testing, which indicated that the spirit was petroleum-spirit within the provision of the Act.

## HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The Public Health Inspectors are authorised Officers for the purpose of the administration of the duties of the Council under this Act.

No formal action was necessary.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three premises in the district licensed as Pet Shops. The attention of an occupier of dwelling premises was called to the requirements of the Act, following upon advertisement of the sale of "pet rabbits" thereat. The occupier immediately ceased activities.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The destruction of rats and mice continued as in previous years. Most infestations were of a minor type, the few major infestations (over 50 rats or mice) being as follows:—

### Rats—

Farm Premises	..	..	..	..	1
Industrial Premises	..	..	..	..	1
Institutional Premises	..	..	..	..	1
Recreational Premises	..	..	..	..	1
Residential Premises	..	..	..	..	2

### Mice—

Institutional Premises	..	..	..	..	2
Industrial Premises	..	..	..	..	3
School Premises	..	..	..	..	1

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council provide a service for the carrying out of disinfestation work which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made for this service are generally of a nominal character in respect of residential premises, and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. For business premises charges are on cost basis.

Statistical details of the operation of the service during 1956 are set out on the next page, but the following summary of the last three years is of interest:—

		1954	1955	1956
Reports of Rats and Mice received	..	482	511	607
Number of Premises involved	..	1,101	1,148	1,083
Number of Visits to Premises	..	3,540	3,471	2,742
Estimated Rats and Mice destroyed	..	7,137	6,822	4,847
Charges made	.. ..	£387	£379	£368

An infestation of sewers in the Tattenhams Ward received attention during the year. Two treatments were carried out in 92 manholes. Zinc phosphide was used in the first instance and for the second treatment 9 months later Warfarin was used. Test baiting thereafter indicated that the second treatment had been completely successful in destroying the rats.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**  
**PROGRESS REPORT—YEAR 1956**

	N.E.	Nork	Tatten- hams	S.E.	Tad- worth	Chip- stead	Kings- wood	Walton	Wood- man- sterne	Total
1. Reports of Rats and Mice received :										
(a) Outstanding and in progress at 1.1.56 ..	36	5	7	7	9	—	17	3	3	87
(b) Received during year ..	194	53	67	50	63	23	70	28	59	607
(c) Outstanding at 31.12.56	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	6
2. Investigations not con- firmed .. ..	30	21	13	12	19	8	18	12	22	155
3. Disinfestations completed at :—										
(a) Business Premises ..	130	5	10	13	12	5	18	6	11	210
(b) Residential Premises ..	26	21	39	17	20	4	26	3	18	174
(c) Council Property ..	4	1	—	1	1	—	4	3	2	16
4. Disinfestations in progress at 31.12.56 .. ..	39	9	11	14	19	6	20	7	8	133
5. No. of Premises visited ..	239	94	131	96	142	45	158	53	125	1083
6. No. of Visits to Premises	667	235	257	293	236	147	505	129	273	2742
7. Estimated No. of Rats and Mice destroyed :—										
(a) By Poisoning .. ..	524	367	512	617	443	286	963	285	312	4309
(b) By Trapping .. ..	56	38	180	20	75	20	64	—	34	487
(c) By Gassing .. ..	—	—	—	5	12	—	20	14	—	51
8. Charges made .. ..	£97 0 0	45 7 6	47 16 0	45 11 0	17 10 0	10 5 0	77 7 6	8 15 0	18 10 0	£368 2 0

TIME ALLOCATION OF OPERATIVE (in days) :—

RATS and MICE 238, DISINFECTION 1, DISINFESTATION 4, DRAINAGE 1, LEAVE (a) Annual 15, (b) Public Holidays 6,  
TRANSPORT (Condemned Food) 3, WASPS 20.  
TOTAL—288 Working Days.

DRAINAGE EXPENDITURE VAN—Miles run 7 585 Petrol 212 gallons. M.P.G. 35.78.



## OTHER PESTS

From time to time enquiries are received for help in regard to infestations of various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, bats, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps—all of which present interesting problems.

Every endeavour is made to help by advice to secure a satisfactory solution. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

School canteens, by arrangement with the Education Authority, were treated for fly and other insect destruction. Liquid insecticides were used.

Treatment of the surfaces of the walls of two slaughterhouses gave satisfactory results in prevention of blow fly infestation.

## HOUSING

The proposed redevelopment by the Council of an unsatisfactory area in the South-East Ward (Banstead) by way of acquisition of dwelling premises, progressed slowly during the year. Two further houses were purchased by agreement with the owner, making a total of 27.

At the end of the year negotiations to purchase another dwelling and in addition, shop premises adjoining, were proceeding satisfactorily and the position in regard to purchase, re-housing and demolition was as follows :—

Purchased in 1953	..	..	..	7 houses
„ „ 1954	..	..	..	7 „
„ „ 1955	..	..	..	11 „
„ „ 1956	..	..	..	2 „
Negotiations to purchase in hand	..	..	..	1 house
Demolished in 1955	..	..	..	4 houses
Rehoused in 1953	..	..	..	4 families
„ „ 1954	..	..	..	2 „
„ „ 1955	..	..	..	5 „

During the year redevelopment received consideration. It is proposed to proceed in stages with the object of providing, as far as possible, alternative accommodation on the site for the tenants of existing houses, most of whom are aged persons who prefer to remain in the immediate vicinity of their present homes.

Closing Orders were made in 1955 in respect of a block of three houses attached to shop premises at Chipstead and one family was re-housed by the Council during that year. Another family of 5 persons was re-housed in 1956. Application was made by the owner during 1956 for compensation in respect of cost of maintenance of two of the houses, under the provisions of the Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956.

At the end of the year active consideration was being given by the Housing Committee to the making of Demolition Orders in respect of a dwelling at Chipstead and a pair of houses at Lower Kingswood and as to a Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of a block of three houses at Tadworth. In addition it was decided to re-house the occupier and demolish an unfit dwelling owned by the Council on land purchased for recreation facilities in Nork Ward (Banstead).

A large unfit house situate on land in Tattenhams Ward (Banstead) purchased by the Council for housing purposes was demolished.

A dwelling in North-East Ward (Banstead) was demolished by the owner by reason of dilapidated conditions.

The owner of a semi-detached cottage at Walton-on-the-Hill decided, after the occupier had been rehoused by the Council, to carry out major works of repair and improvement. After the work had been commenced it was found that the structural state of the external walls was so bad that demolition of the cottage was unavoidable.

Consideration was given to the question of purchase of 5 unfit houses, together with land at the rear, at Chipstead, with a view to redevelopment to provide housing accommodation for purposes of slum clearance rehousing and for normal housing requirements. At the end of the year negotiations to purchase were well in hand.

Towards the end of the year, the Council decided to rescind a previous decision not to make grants under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, in respect of housing improvement and conversion and to operate in future a grant scheme in special cases.

Inquiries from owners covering 15 dwellings received consideration and the principle of making a grant in respect of cost of works of improvement to six dwellings (agricultural cottages) was agreed.

The inquiries related to improvement of dwellings except in one case which concerned the conversion of a house into two flats.

Six of the houses were owner/occupied and nine tenanted.

No applications for certificates of disrepair under Part II of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 (rent repairs increase) have so far been received.

Progress to record in reference to the provision of houses by the Council since 1945 is as follows :—

					Temporary Bungalows	Permanent Houses
Completed at 31.12.55	..	..	..	..	299	964
Completed during 1956	..	..	..	..	—	54
In course of erection at 31.12. 56	..	..	..	..	—	110

The number of Council houses in the various wards of the district at December 31st, 1956, was as follows:—

	Permanent Houses				Temporary Bungalows
	Pre-War	Post-War to 31.12.55	Built during 1956.	Total	
Nork Ward ..	—	237	12	249	75
North-East Ward ..	42	58	—	100	—
South-East Ward ..	26	149	—	175	—
Tattenhams Ward ..	—	422	42	464	130
Tadworth Ward ..	46	5	—	51	—
Chipstead Ward ..	16	13	—	29	—
Kingswood Ward ..	70	39	—	109	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	65	10	—	75	—
Woodmansterne Ward	44	31	—	75	56
	309	964	54	1,327	299

NOTE: The above totals do not include 50 Council Houses which have been sold.

In addition to the above, the Council own 20 occupied houses, which existed on land purchased for housing purposes as follows:—

North-East Ward .. 5  
South-East Ward .. 15

One house is held by the Council under lease for emergency housing purposes and provides accommodation for the housing of 6 families.

As regards requisitioned premises, action to release from requisition continued during the year, 9 premises being de-requisitioned. At December 31st, 27 premises were still held, providing accommodation for 51 families.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY

At the end of the year the number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was as follows:—

Distributors of Milk:—

- (i) With registered premises in the Urban District .. .. 2
- (ii) Whose premises are not subject to registration .. .. 8
- (iii) Who retail from premises situate outside the Urban District 16

In respect of designated milk, the following licences were issued:—

	Dealers		Supplementary	
"Tuberculin Tested" .. ..	..	..	5	13
"Pasteurised" .. ..	..	..	6	13
"Sterilised" .. ..	..	..	8	11

114 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk .. ..	..	..	76 (42 of School Milk)
Sterilised Milk .. ..	..	..	2
T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk ..	..	..	18
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk ..	..	..	18

114

112 of the samples conformed to the applicable standards. 2 samples (1 Pasteurised and 1 T.T. (Farm Bottled)) failed the Methylene Blue test and did not conform to standard.

72 Samples were submitted for biological testing during 1956. 62 samples were of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 10 samples were of raw (ungraded) milk, all of which were negative as to the presence of tubercle bacilli.

The Urban District is within the London area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951.

#### ICE CREAM

Registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was as follows :—

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream .. .. . 64

67 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades			
I	II	III	IV
51	7	6	3

Fifteen of the samples were taken from the supply of an itinerant vendor, whose methods of operation were considered to be unsatisfactory. The results were as follows :—

		Provisional Grades			
		I	II	III	IV
April	..	—	1	2	—
May	..	—	1	—	3
June	..	—	—	2	—
July	..	—	3	—	—
October	..	2	—	1	—

With reference to the Ice Cream (Heat-Treatment) Regulations, 1947-52, all ice cream sold in the district was manufactured outside the district.

#### ICED LOLLIES

Eight samples were submitted for examination, all with Grade I results. Three of the samples were obtained from supplies manufactured in the district.

#### MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVED FOOD, ETC.

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Act in respect of the manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc., number 26, as follows :—

Sausages	..	..	..	15
Hams	..	..	..	2
Sausages and Preserved Meats	..	..	..	6
Preserved Meats	..	..	..	3

#### MEAT

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district. In addition, a slaughterhouse is in regular use at a local institution.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the services of the Public Health Inspectors are available for Certification duties in respect of pigs slaughtered in the District under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. One slaughterhouse has



been approved as an Ordinary Deadweight Certification Centre.

All carcasses of animals known to have been slaughtered in the District were inspected and details are set out in the following table. In respect of cattle, including cows and calves, I again am pleased to record that no tuberculosis was found.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. ..	8	21	52	7	662	—
Number inspected .. ..	8	21	52	7	662	—
<i>All diseases except Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	7	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	7	2	1	242	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cys- ticerci.. ..	—	33.3	3.9	14.3	37.6	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	15	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrige- ration .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following statistics relating to pigs and tuberculosis are of interest :—

Year	Pigs Examined	Tuberculosis found in	Percentage
1933	452	49	10.8
1934	797	81	10.2
1935	901	73	8.1
1936	1026	56	5.4
1937	1105	42	3.8
1938	1034	28	2.7
1939	1007	34	3.4
1940	108	7	6.5
1941	36	2	5.5
1942	52	5	9.5
1943	47	2	4.2
1944	44	7	15.9
1945	239	10	4.1
1946	54	6	11.1
1947	69	9	13.0
1948	147	5	3.4
1949	264	16	6.0
1950	284	3	1.0
1951	126	8	6.3
1952	112	4	3.6
1953	156	10	6.4
1954	494	19	3.8
1955	866	19	2.2
1956	662	15	2.3

Nine Slaughtermen's Licences were issued.

## FOOD SUPPLY

The numbers and types of food premises in the district (excluding milk supply) are as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners (Flour) .. .. .	10
Butchers .. .. .	24
Canteens .. .. .	48
Cafes and Catering Establishments .. .. .	28
Chemists .. .. .	16
Confectioners (Sugar) .. .. .	36
Fishmongers .. .. .	12
Fruiterers and Greengrocers .. .. .	19
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Retail) .. .. .	61
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Wholesale) .. .. .	1
Licensed Premises .. .. .	36
Potatoes (Wholesale) .. .. .	1

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The general standard of the food premises in the district is considered to be reasonable. The majority of the shops have been constructed in the last 30 years and are therefore structurally sound. Nevertheless, difficulties arise by reason that the amount of land within the curtilage of shop premises is usually small and provides inadequate facility for buildings for storage, etc., which are usually found to be necessary as the trade of a shop increases. Inadequate storage provision gives rise to unsatisfactory conditions.

The survey of premises in respect of the requirements of The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, has not yet been completed. So far, there has been no exceptional difficulty as to compliance with the requirements. Problems have arisen by reason of (1) inadequate space, combined with lack of easily available services (water, gas and drainage points), in the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks, particularly in relation to "conveniently accessible" positioning, (2) the provisions of facilities for washing equipment in food shops when the open food handled is limited to one or two types of food and the equipment in use is consequently very small in amount, and (3) the interpretations of "open food" and "food business."

The question of "open food" in the case of a greengrocer is of some moment, having in mind that "food business" does not include any agricultural activity and in respect of the latter the definition of "agriculture" contained in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, applies.

A greengrocer's shop being a food business, must comply with the requirements of the Regulations, but a smallholder or market gardener selling similar articles of food by retail would appear to be exempt from the requirements.

During the year it was necessary to call attention to the unsatisfactory means of transport of home-killed meat at a local institution by reason of the use of a farm vehicle and also to request a local butcher to cease the storage at night of his delivery motor van in his shop.

A pound of broken biscuits was found to contain a "cigarette end." Two loaves of bread contained foreign matter resembling mice dirt, which upon examination were found to be grease deposits and one loaf of bread contained a metal bolt. All three loaves were manufactured outside the district.

## FOOD POISONING

Information as to cases during 1956 is contained in that part of the report dealing with infectious diseases, page 35



## FOOD CONDEMNED

The food condemned during the year is as follows :—

Bacon, lbs. .. ..	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	Meat—Slaughtering :—	
Cake Mixture, pkt. .. ..	1	Calves' Livers .. ..	2
Cheese, lbs. .. ..	58	Cows' Livers .. ..	2
Cooking Fat, lbs. .. ..	3	Pigs :—	
Cream, tins .. ..	61	Carcases and Organs .. ..	7
Fish, lbs. .. ..	105	Hand and Spring .. ..	1
„ tins .. ..	117	Heads and Tongues .. ..	17
Fish Paste, jars .. ..	3	Hearts .. ..	18
Flour, lbs. .. ..	30	Hindquarters, lbs... ..	26
Fruit, tins .. ..	893	Kidneys .. ..	15
Fruit (Dried), lbs. .. ..	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Legs .. ..	4
Fruit Syrup, jar .. ..	1	Livers .. ..	10
Margarine, lbs. .. ..	12	Trotters .. ..	2
Marmite, jars .. ..	2	Milk, tins .. ..	304
Mayonnaise, jars .. ..	2	Milk Puddings, tins .. ..	4
Meat :—		Pickles, jars .. ..	3
Beef, lbs. .. ..	148	Preserves, jars .. ..	11
Kidney, lbs. .. ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ tins .. ..	16
Lamb, lbs. .. ..	39	Rice, tins .. ..	9
Liver, lbs. .. ..	25	Soup, tins .. ..	85
Sausages, lbs. .. ..	33	Soup Powder, pkts. .. ..	17
„ tins .. ..	2	Vegetables, Fresh, lbs. .. ..	61
		„ tins .. ..	1,474

Condemned Food is destroyed by burning at the Refuse Destructor at Epsom by arrangement with the Epsom & Ewell Corporation.

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Sampling covered a wide variety of food with emphasis upon milk supply. 32 formal and 73 informal samples were taken and details thereof are set out in the table hereunder.

Except for 3 formal and 2 informal milk samples, all the samples were reported by the Public Analyst as genuine.

An informal sample of Tuberculin Tested milk produced at a local dairy farm contained 4.51% of milk fat but only 8.01% milk solids other than milk fat, a deficiency of 5% in respect of milk solids. The proportion of added water per freezing point test was

6.00%. Later in the same month 3 formal samples were taken from this farm supply with the following results :—

Fat content	4.7%	Solids not fat	8.6%	Genuine
„	„	4.4%	„ „ „	8.7% Genuine
„	„	4.12%	„ „ „	8.20% 3% deficiency in solids not fat. Freezing test negative as to added water.

Average of the three samples gives 4.4% fat. 8.5% solids not fat.

Eight formal samples taken the next month resulted as follows :—

Fat content	4.6%	Solids not fat	8.9%	Genuine
„	„	3.6%	„ „ „	9.0% „
„	„	3.9%	„ „ „	8.7% „
„	„	3.5%	„ „ „	8.6% „
„	„	3.0%	„ „ „	8.7% „
„	„	3.6%	„ „ „	9.0% „
„	„	3.05%	„ „ „	8.07% 5% deficiency in solids not fat. Negative as to added water.
„	„	2.83%	„ „ „	8.65% Deficient in milk fat, the deficiency corresponding to the abstraction of 5% milk fat.

Average of the eight samples gives 3.51% fat and 8.70% solids not fat.

The dairy farmer and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were informed of these results.

An informal sample of T.T. milk taken in December from the supply of another dairy farmer was satisfactory as to fat content (3.78%) but deficient in solids not fat (8.26%) corresponding to the presence of 2% added water. The freezing point test confirmed the presence of a small proportion of added water.

# FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES, 1956

Articles sampled	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal		
FOOD :						
Milk .. .. .	24	29	3	2	—	—
Almond Flavouring ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beef (minced) .. ..	—	3	—	—	—	—
Beer .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery (sugar) ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cornflour .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cream .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit Drink .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit Juice .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gin .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger (ground) .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Horseradish Relish ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	2	4	—	—	—	—
Jam .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mint (chopped) .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pickles .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pickling Spice .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rum .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausages (beef) .. ..	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sausages (pork) .. ..	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tea .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	—
Veal (jellied) .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	—
Whisky .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
DRUGS :						
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Calomine Lotion .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	32	73	3	2	—	—

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease (except Tuberculosis) in the district and in institutions :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases	District Cases	District Case Rate per 1,000 Population	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop. Eng. & Wales
Scarlet Fever .. ..	27	0.71	2	25	0.65	0.74
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas .. ..	5	0.13	1	4	0.10	0.10
Typhoid .. ..	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid .. ..	1	0.03	—	1	0.03	0.01
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	0.08	—	3	0.08	—
Pneumonia .. ..	12	0.31	—	12	0.31	0.59
Dysentery .. ..	17	0.44	6	11	0.29	1.09
Poliomyelitis .. ..	15	0.39	—	15	0.39	0.07
Malaria .. ..	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	0.05	—	2	0.05	0.03
Measles .. ..	292	7.64	6	286	7.48	3.59
Whooping Cough ..	85	2.22	—	85	2.22	2.07
	459	—	15	444	—	—

A total of four hundred and fifty-nine cases of infectious diseases was notified during 1956, compared with one thousand and sixty-two cases in 1955. Of the cases, fifteen occurred in institutions. There was a decrease in the prevalence of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Dysentery. Fifteen cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. There were two notified cases of Meningococcal Infection. No case of Diphtheria occurred.

**SCARLET FEVER.** Twenty-seven cases were notified, a decrease of thirty cases. Two cases occurred in an institution. The case rate was 0.71 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.74 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. The illness was generally mild. There was no death.

**DIPHTHERIA.** No case was notified for the eleventh year in succession. Sustained immunisation is necessary to prevent recurrence of the infection.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.** The possibility of Diphtheria must always be considered in the differential diagnosis of infections of the throat. The prevention of mortality depends on early diagnosis and the early administration of Antitoxin. Any suspected case should be given Antitoxin at once or admitted to hospital for

observation and treatment. Throat swabs for diagnosis should be taken before any antibiotic is administered.

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.** Immunisation is giving substantial protection against Diphtheria. We must not conclude from the absence of cases locally that Diphtheria has been eliminated. There is a continuing residual incidence and mortality. In 1956 there were sixty-three cases of Diphtheria in England and Wales. The standard of immunisation of children could be raised to give absolute security. Some parents are failing to ensure that the necessary injections are given. Every baby should be immunised at the age of four to six months. Every school child should have reinforcement injections at the age of five years and again at the age of eight years. Immunisation is free of charge and is available through the family doctor and at Child Welfare Clinics.

In 1956, the number of children in the Urban District who were immunised was five hundred and thirty-seven. Of these, four hundred and eighty-six were under five years of age and fifty-one were over five years of age. Three hundred and sixty-four children were immunised before the age of one year, which represents 60 per cent. of the age group. One thousand one hundred and thirty-six children received reinforcing injections.

At the end of the year the number of children who had been effectively immunised by receiving primary or reinforcing injections within the past five years was four thousand five hundred and fifty-nine, representing 57.8 per cent. of the child population. Of these, one thousand five hundred and eighty-six were under five years of age, a percentage of 53.4, and two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three were between five and fifteen years of age, a percentage of 59.9 of this age group. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine school children, representing 25.3 per cent. of the child population, who had been previously immunised, were in need of reinforcement.

**SMALL POX.** No case was notified.

**VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.** Vaccination is voluntary. Our security depends on acceptance of responsibility. The speed of travel has greatly increased the danger of the introduction of Small Pox from abroad. Preparatory measures are necessary. Vaccination in infancy creates a basic immunity which can be reinforced later in life with reduced risk of severe reaction.

Three hundred and thirty-two babies, representing 54.9 per cent. of children under the age of one year, were vaccinated during 1956. This percentage should be increased so as to facilitate the revaccination of school children and adults in emergency. The safest period for infant vaccination is from three to six months of age. Vaccination is free of charge and can be arranged with the family doctor or on application to the nearest Child Welfare Clinic.



The following table shows the number of vaccinations in age groups during 1956 :—

	Age and Year Born.				Total
	Under 1 1956	1—4 1952-1955	5—14 1942-1951	15 or over Before 1942	
No. Vaccinated ..	332	28	16	18	394
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	4	52	158	214
	332	32	68	176	608

MEASLES. Two hundred and ninety-two cases were notified in 1956, compared with seven hundred and fifty-nine cases in 1955. The incidence was low until September but increased to epidemic proportions in October and November. There were two hundred and thirty-six cases in the last quarter of the year. One hundred and eighteen infants including three babies under one year were involved. One hundred and twenty cases occurred in the Tattenhams Ward. The case rate was 7.64 per 1,000 of population, compared with 3.59 per 1,000 of population in England and Wales. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1952-56 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1952 ..	—	3	3	1	3	4	1	4	14	21	16	13	83
1953 ..	22	54	211	108	25	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	424
1954 ..	23	52	19	1	12	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	123
1955 ..	15	69	165	149	138	128	37	51	4	1	1	1	759
1956 ..	—	3	16	6	3	2	5	6	15	71	124	41	292

Measles is caused by a virus which cannot yet be suppressed by drugs or vaccine. Epidemics recur at intervals of approximately two years and their magnitude corresponds to the number of susceptible children. Secondary infections which cause pneumonia can be controlled by antibiotics.

The illness is prevented or modified by the injection of gamma globulin early in the incubation period. A limited supply is available to doctors for cases where there is special risk. Babies and weakly children should be protected from acquiring infection in so far as this is possible. Prevention depends primarily on the isolation of children in the infectious catarrhal phase which precedes the appearance of the rash.

WHOOPING COUGH. Eighty-five cases were notified in 1956, compared with forty-six cases in 1955. The highest incidence was in the Tattenhams and Nork Wards. Forty-three were infants, including ten babies. The case rate was 2.22 per 1,000 of population, compared with 2.07 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1952 to 1956 is shown in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1952 ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	3	—	2	6	1	24
1953 ..	13	14	64	26	28	8	9	12	3	—	—	9	186
1954 ..	17	4	8	1	24	13	3	7	4	3	9	1	94
1955 ..	3	11	5	1	1	2	8	7	3	1	2	2	46
1956 ..	2	1	8	10	5	1	2	8	12	14	18	4	85

Whooping Cough is a serious infection of infancy. There is a risk of mortality in babies and weakly infants. The stress of the illness is liable to cause impairment of the lungs. Immunisation will prevent or modify the illness in a majority of cases. Nine of the notified cases had received immunising injections and of these six were assessed as slight and three as moderate in severity. The modified illness in the immunised child may be difficult to recognise. Spasmodic cough should arouse suspicion of infection. Immunising injections should commence at the age of four months. Infants should be immunised or reinforced before entry to school.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION. A scheme for the immunisation of children under five years of age is in operation. Four hundred and seventy-eight children received primary injections and two hundred and eighty-seven children were reinforced in 1956. The vaccine used is suspended Whooping Cough Vaccine (H. Pertussis 20,000 million per c.c.). Three injections of 1 c.c. are given at monthly intervals. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough can be combined. The injections are given subcutaneously. The service is available free of charge through the family doctor or on application to the Child Welfare Clinics.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS. Two cases were notified in the Urban District in 1956. One, a woman aged 48 years, died of acute septicaemia. A child, aged 2 months, recovered from meningococcal meningitis. A child, aged 15 months, who became ill and was notified while resident in another district, died of meningococcal meningitis.

POLIOMYELITIS. Fifteen cases were notified in 1956, compared with twenty cases in 1955. Four cases occurred during January and February and eleven from July to September. Eight were in the Tattenhams Ward. Two were infants, eight were school

children and five were adults. Six were paralytic and nine were non-paralytic. Three non-paralytic cases occurred in one family and two in another family. Two cases attended the same school. One of the paralytic cases, a man aged 30 years, has severe general paralysis involving the muscles of respiration. Three girls aged 3, 5 and 9 years, have residual paralysis of one leg. A boy aged 8 years has weakness of one arm. A girl aged 6 years has slight weakness of the neck and abdomen.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis gives hope of a reduction in the incidence and severity of paralysis. The object in giving the vaccine is to produce antibodies which will destroy the virus before entry to the nervous system. A scheme for immunisation was introduced in 1956 but was restricted by the small quantity of vaccine available. The risk of paralysis can be reduced by avoidance of over-tiredness and by ensuring adequate rest during mild febrile illness which may be the primary reaction to the virus of Poliomyelitis. Prevention depends on early isolation of the patient.

**TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.** One case of Paratyphoid Fever, a man aged 23 years, who contracted infection in another district, was notified and recovered. No secondary cases occurred.

**DYSENTERY.** Seventeen cases were notified in 1956, compared with one hundred and fifty-one cases in 1955. Six occurred in institutions. Of these, five were of the Flexner type. The remainder of the cases were of the Sonne type. There were two cases in two families. The cases were sporadic. There was no serious concentration of infection.

Sonne Dysentery is an infectious gastro-enteritis. The illness varies in severity. Mild attacks of diarrhoea may be due to this infection. Food handlers who suffer in any degree from diarrhoea should seek bacteriological proof of freedom from infection. The washing of hands after use of the W.C. is essential for prevention.

**FOOD POISONING.** Two single cases were notified. Both were infants.

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Organism or Other Agent</i>	<i>Food involved</i>
1	0	S. Typhi Murium ..	Black grapes
1	0	S. Typhi Murium ..	Not ascertained

The number of cases was again small but the severity of the illness demands the most scrupulous care in the protection of food from infection. Salmonella Typhi Murium is the most common of the food poisoning organisms and originates in mice which infect the food of animals and man. The human carrier extends the range of infection. The Food Hygiene Regulations require a high standard of cleanliness from food handlers and in food premises. The requirements must be observed and all food handlers must give the closest attention to the washing of hands, particularly after

use of the W.C., to prevent the transmission of serious intestinal infections.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.** Three cases were notified in 1956, compared with six cases in 1955. The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, require the notification of "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage."

**PNEUMONIA.** Of twenty-nine deaths from Pneumonia, nineteen were residents in institutions. None was notified before death. The number of notified cases was twelve. There was one death from Influenzal Pneumonia.

**NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.** The following non-notifiable infectious diseases were reported by head teachers during the year :—

Chicken pox ..	..	97 cases
German measles ..	..	79 cases
Mumps ..	..	37 cases
Glandular Fever ..	..	5 cases

School notifications are a useful index of prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.** The following table shows the age distribution of all notified cases of infectious disease :—

Disease	Cases Notified												Cases admitted to Hospital	*Deaths
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	At all ages	
Scarlet Fever ..	-	-	1	3	4	14	3	2	-	-	-	-	27	14
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	3	12	2
Dysentery ..	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	-	2	3	2	2	17	2
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	1
Poliomyelitis ..	-	-	1	1	-	7	1	3	2	-	-	-	15	15
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Measles ..	3	17	31	39	28	161	11	-	-	2	-	-	292	7
Whooping Cough	10	3	10	9	11	38	2	1	1	-	-	-	85	-
Totals ..	14	21	44	53	43	223	19	7	10	10	10	5	459	42

\*NOTE.—Under column "Deaths," all deaths, whether notified in the district or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.



# DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS

DISEASE	WARD									
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Banstead Tattenhams	Banstead Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on- the-Hill	Woodman- sterne	Total
*Estimated Population..	5128	5287	2891	7480	3357	1440	3238	1827	3938	34586*
Scarlet Fever..	6	—	1	10	3	—	1	—	4	25
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia ..	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	12
Erysipelas ..	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	8	1	—	2	—	2	15
Meningococcal Infection..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Dysentery ..	5	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	11
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	52	14	38	120	48	—	—	5	9	286
Whooping Cough	8	21	8	26	9	—	13	—	—	85
Total ..	81	39	50	170	63	1	17	5	18	444

\*Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1956, after deduction of Institutional population.

## TUBERCULOSIS

On 31st December, 1956, there were on the register three hundred and fifty-four cases of Tuberculosis, of whom three hundred and twenty-one were pulmonary and thirty-three non-pulmonary.

Fifteen new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. One was in an institution. This compares with twenty-two new cases, including seven in institutions, in 1955.

As in 1955, no case of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified in 1956. This reflects the reduction in bovine Tuberculosis and the protective value of pasteurisation of milk.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of all new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1956 and also the number of deaths and the age and sex distribution.



# NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1956

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
35	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
over 65	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Totals	15	—	—	—	6	1	1	—

There were eight deaths from Tuberculosis of which seven were Pulmonary and one non-pulmonary. Six of the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in an institution which has wards for Tuberculous cases. The death rate was 0.21 per 1,000 of population and is composed as follows:—

Death rate in institutions .. 0.16 per 1,000 of population  
 Death rate of other residents .. 0.05 per 1,000 of population

The death rate for Tuberculosis for England and Wales was 0.12 per 1,000 of population in 1956.

The incidence and mortality of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is being reduced by early diagnosis, the use of specific drugs and by advances in surgery. Protective B.C.G. Vaccine is being given to susceptible adolescent children at the age of thirteen years. The response rate is 70 per cent.

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the dispensary districts (Sutton, Epsom, Redhill) which serve the Urban District. The Committees are helping many patients and many families by providing extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, holidays for children and fares for relatives to visit patients. The voluntary services of our local representatives are highly appreciated.

## MASS X-RAY

A mobile Mass X-Ray Unit visited the Urban District in July and was stationed at Lower Kingswood, Tadworth and Walton-on-the-Hill. One thousand one hundred and eighty-one persons were examined and the results were as follows:—

		Males	Females
Total examined .. ..	..	487	694
Cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	1	—
Cases of Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	16	20
Non-Tuberculous Abnormalities .. ..	..	27	41

The incidence of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.85 per 1,000 persons examined, which conforms to expectation. The survey has served a useful purpose in detecting one case of active disease. The diagnosis of other abnormalities of the chest give opportunity for early treatment and the prevention of disablement

# URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD

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## List of Surrey County Council Clinics

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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House,  
Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 1133).

#### BANSTEAD :

Church Institute,  
High Street.

Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

#### Ante-Natal Clinic :

Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Mothercraft :—

Mondays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

#### NORK :

St. Paul's Church Hall,  
Warren Road.

Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

#### TATTENHAMS :

St. Mark's Church Hall,  
Great Tattenhams.

Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

#### LOWER KINGSWOOD :

Church Hall,  
Buckland Road.

1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

#### WALTON-ON-THE-HILL :

Congregational Schoolroom,  
Walton Street.

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

#### TADWORTH :

Church Hall,  
Station Approach Road.

2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.  
to 4 p.m.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, 115  
Brighton Road, Purley. Tel.: Uplands 9277.)

#### CHIPSTEAD AND

#### WOODMANSTERNE :

Clinic,  
Outwood Lane,  
(Junction Court Hill),  
Woodmansterne.

Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

St. Francis' Church Hall,  
Rickman Hill,  
Coulsdon.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

62 Whytecliffe Road,  
Purley.

#### Ante-Natal Clinic :

Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

The following Dispensaries serve the District :—

**St. Helier County Hospital,  
Wrythe Lane,  
Carshalton.**

Mondays, 9.30 a.m.  
Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.  
Wednesdays, 2 p.m.  
Thursdays, 2 p.m.  
Fridays, 9.30 a.m.  
2nd Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

**62, Whytecliffe Road,  
Purley.**

Mondays, 2 p.m.  
Fridays, 2 p.m.  
1st and 3rd Mondays, 5.30 p.m.

**1a, Cecil Road,  
Redhill.**

Mondays, 2 p.m.  
Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m.  
Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.  
1st & 3rd Mondays, 5.30 p.m.  
2nd and 4th Thursdays, 5.30 p.m.

**Epsom District Hospital,  
Dorking Road,  
Epsom.**

Mondays, 2 p.m.  
Tuesdays, 2 p.m.  
Wednesdays, 2 p.m.  
Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.  
Fridays, 10 a.m.  
\*Miniature X-Ray :—  
Mondays, 2—3 p.m.  
Tuesdays, 10.30—11.30 a.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

\*Patients are referred by General Practitioners to the Miniature X-Ray Clinic. No appointment is necessary.

## **DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION**

**At Child Welfare Clinics.**

**By appointment.**

## **VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX**

**At Child Welfare Clinics.**

**By appointment.**

## **SCABIES AND LICE**

**Treatment Clinic,  
Public Health Department,  
Chipstead Road, Banstead.**

**By arrangement with  
The Medical Officer of Health.**